the plot". The licence agreement entered into by the NDMC with M|s. Bharat Hotels Ltd. was considered by the Government as a sub-lease. After examining the mater it was decided to treat the allotment as cancelled. However, considered that:

(i) the licence agrement between NDMC and M|s. Bharat Hotels Ltd. had already come into effect;

(ii) work on the hotel project had started;

(iii) considerable investment had already been made in the construction of the hotel, major part of which had been financed by the public financial institutions.

Government decided in 1983, to grant a fresh lease to the NDMC with regard to this land substantially on the same terms and conditions as in 1981 but the annual rate of ground rent was increaed from 2.5 per cent to 5 per cent of the premium.

Self sufficiency in oilseeds production

2814. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total oilseeds production in the country during 1988-89;

(b) the total quantity of oilseeds imported during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(c) whether Government have taken any policy decision to boost the oilseed production in the country;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof;

(e) the role played by the Technology Mission on Oilseeds production; and

(f) by when self sufficiency in production of oilseeds is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) Oilseed production during 1988-89 is estimated to be around 155 lakh tonnes. Oilseed production during khariff 1988 is estimated to be of the order of 87 lakh tonnes with production of soyabean, sesamum and groundnut touching record levels Rabi production is likely to be 67 to 69 lakh tonnes, if whether conditions continue to be favourable.

(b) Government of India has been importing edible oils and not oilseeds to meet the gap between the requirement and production of edible oils in the country. Imports reached 18.2 lakh tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 1060 crores in the oil year from Nov. 87 to Oct. 88. During the Oil Year 1988-89 the imports will be closely monitored and shall be made taking into account the availability of indigenous production of oilseeds due to the bumper harvesst of kharif 1988 and excellent crop prospects for Rabi 1988-89.

However a small quantity of Oilseeds are imported for seed purposes. The details are given in Statement I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government have taken policy decisions to boost oilseed production. Details regarding National Oilseeds Development Project, Oilseed Production Thrust Project and Integrated Policy on Oilseeds are placed at Statements II and III respectively (*See* below).

(e) The Technology Mission is only a consortium of different Government agencies like ICAR, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, CSIR Deptt. of Civil Supplies, Department of Biotechnology, Planning Commission and others. The Mission has been able to cut across departmental boundaries forge an integrated policy and presen; to the oilseeds farmers, through the State Governments, a price and support environment for higher productivity in oilseed production. The Mission has benefited farmers in the following ways:—

(i) The I.C.A.R., a partner in the Mission, has intensified oilseeds research and has released recently 40 new varieties of seeds of oilseeds, whose yields are four times the national average under reearch conditions and at least double under farmers' conditions.

(ii) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, another partner of the Mission, has increased extension, inputs and other support to the farmers through a Rs. 35 crores thrust programme, which gives 100 per cent assistance to

States. Demonstrations are laid down in the farmers' fields to demonstrate how he can double his yields. The supply of seeds, pesticides, plant protection equipments, etc. have been substantially stepped up.

(iii) The Mission has endeavoured to ensure reasonable price to the farmers soon after harvest. Despite the bumper crop this year, the prices of oilseeds have ruled above the support price level which will encourage the farmer to invest in costly inputs like fertilizers and pesticides in this risky crop.

(f) There are clear signs of breakthrough in oilseed section. With energtic implementation of the integrated policy it is expected that self-reliance in oilseeds will be possible during 8th Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

The quantity and the source recommended for import of seed of oilseeds by Ministry of Agriculture to Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for issuance of licences for the years 1987-88 *and* 1988-89. *upto Feb* '89

	Quantity	Source
Year 1987-88		
1. Sunflower	35,010.500 Kgs.	USA, France and USSR.
2. Rapeseed & mustard . . .	4.0 Kgs.	France
Year 1988-89		
(Upto Feb '89)		
1. Sunflower	400.10 Qtls.	Australia

Names of the firms which have been granted import licence for import of seeds of oilseed from April, 1988 onwards.

Sl. No.	Name of the Firm	Item	Qty.	Value
1.	National Seeds Corporation New Delhi.	Sunflower Seeds.	75 kgs.	Rs. 1,00,000/-
2.	Secretary, Government of Karnataka, Deptt. of Agriculture.	Sunflower Seeds.	40 tonnes.	Rs. 27,84,000/-
3.	M/s Southern Petro-chemicals Industries Corporation Ltd., Madras.	Hybrid Sunflower Seeds.	15 kg.	Rs. 606.17/-

Statement-II

In order to boost production of oilseeds, the Government of India have been assisting State Governments through two projects namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP).

NODP is being implemented in 180 districts of 17 States. It is jointly funded by the Central and State Governments. The total outlay of the project during 7th Five Year Plan is Rs. 170 crores; Rs. 100 crores as Central share and Rs. 70 crores as State Government's share. During 1988-89, Rs. 14.5 crores as GOI's share have been provided to the States under the programme. The Main elements of NODP are:

— demonstration of improved technology;
— production of foundation and certified seed;
— distribution of improved farm implements;
— distribution of seed, fertilisers, minikits, and
— plant protection measures.

OPTP, which was started in 1987-88 with 100 per cent Central assistance is currently being implemented in 246 districts of 17 States (including 151 NODP districts) with a total annual outlay of Rs. 35 crores. The Project aims at development of four major oilseeds, namely groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower, which account for 85 per cent of total production of oilseeds. Under the project the emphasis has been on the following area:

— large scale production of quality seeds;
— extensive plant protection measures;
— supply of improved farm implements;
— transfer of technology, and
— application of Sulphur in groundnut and mustard crop.

Statement-III

The Integrated Policy on Oilseeds

The Integrated Policy announced in the first week of January 1989 has five important elements:

1. Support to farmers with technology, inputs etc. to increase production.
2. Review of PDS prices.
3. Prescription of a price band.
4. Procurement of domestically produced oilseeds/edible oils by NDDB soon after harvest at incentive prices for building a buffer stock for release in the market in the lean season, to maintain prices within the prescribed price band; and
5. Empowered Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary to supervise the implementation of the Integrated Policy.

New variety of Paddy Seeds released by Orissa

2815. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government has released recently a new variety of paddy seeds named Heera; and